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Foodstuff Data Bares Dark Future Outlook

Recent Storms Aggravate Shortage; 3 Million Tons Import Needed

The rice output for the current year which was estimated at about 50,000,000 koku as of September 20 in an announcement made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura to the regular Cabinet meeting of October 12, actually may further be lowered to the total of 46,000,000 to 47,000,000 koku, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. This is based on the further damages caused to the crops by rains and storms since the time the figures were compiled.

Severe damage has also been caused to sweet potato crops, and even with great efforts to utilize hitherto unexplored foodstuffs resources, such as the powdering of various substances for food purposes, it appears unlikely that the shortage can be overcome.

In this connection, it is important to remember that the figures presented to the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers by the previous Cabinet concerning the import requirements were based on harvest estimates previous to the typhoon damages of the middle of September. At that time, the present year's rice output was estimated at 55,000,000 to 56,000,000 koku, and permission was asked for the imports of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, including 2,000,000 tons for use as staple food and 1,000,000 tons for the making of miso, shoyu, and oil.

The repeated damages caused in the meantime, however, have caused a further shortage of about 1,000,000 tons. Therefore, even should permission for imports of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs be forthcoming, it would just barely be possible to maintain the present rate of distribution, which is, two go and three shaku, minus 10 per cent. In this connection, the changed foodstuffs demand and supply situation due to population shifts attending the demobilization of the military and naval personnel must also be considered.

The figures below show the demand and supply program as set up at present although a new program is expected shortly.

Estimated Supply

Carried over	2,500,000	koku
1945 crops	47,200,000	" *
1946 crops	2,800,000	"
Wheat	7,500,000	" †
Potatoes	4,500,000	" ‡
Total	64,800,000	koku

* The total crops are estimated at 50,000,000 koku, from which 2,800,000 koku are subtracted for the rice pre-consumed.

† The output of wheat is estimated at 20,000,000 koku, of which 11,400,000 koku are to be bought up. Of this, 9,400,000 koku will be used in place of rice and 2,000,000 koku for other purposes.

‡ This figure includes sweet potatoes produced in 1945, 2,000,000 koku equalling 280,000,000 kans; Irish potatoes produced in 1946, 800,000 koku, equalling 144,000,000 kans; sweet potatoes produced in 1946, 1,000,000 koku, equalling 140,000,000 kans; starch, 400,000 koku; residue products, 300,000 koku.

Estimated Demand

For farmers' consumption	28,000,000	koku
Consumption in prefectures, municipalities, metropolis, etc.	50,900,000	"
(If rations are reduced by 10%—78,220,000 koku)		
For sake brewing	850,000	"
For miso, shoyu, etc. (Same as in 1945)	1,050,000	"
Amount to be carried over	2,500,000	"
Total	83,310,000	koku
(If rations are reduced by 10%—78,220,000 koku)		
Estimated Shortage	18,510,000	koku
	or 2,237,000	tons
(If rations are reduced by 10% — 13,420,000 koku or 2,237,000 tons)		
*Consumption in 1945	23,750,000	"
Soldiers demobilized on mainland: 1,980,000 persons	2,168,000	"
Soldiers demobilized overseas: 912,000 persons	499,000	"
Requisitioned workers returning to farms: 1,350,000 persons	1,478,000	"
Natural population increase: 152,000 persons	115,000	"
Total	28,010,000	"

Supply Estimate Explanation

The harvest for 1945 is being estimated at 50,000,000 koku of which 2,800,000 koku consumed in advance have to be subtracted, leaving for 1946 a balance of 47,200,000 koku. But the harvest, owing to the latest storm and flood damages, is believed to be lowered to 46,000,000 or 47,000,000 koku, the amount available for consumption in 1946 accordingly will be further reduced by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 koku.

The total amount of rice to be consumed in advance from next year's harvest is estimated at 2,800,000 koku, or the same as consumed in advance from this year's

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French Authorities Nab Premier of Cambodia; Successor Is Selected

Domei

SAIGON, October 16.—Prime Minister Son Ngoo Thouh of Japanese-established Cambodia was arrested at Phnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, and former Defense Minister Kin Mith was appointed his successor, it was announced today by French government authorities, according to a BBC broadcast. The new prime minister had visited Saigon last week to request the French authorities for an army to be sent to Cambodia to quell the disturbances which were increasing in seriousness.

Big Financial Houses To Give Up Holdings

Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo Families Consider Steps to Emulate Yasuda Interests

Following up the decision made Tuesday by the Yasuda interests to dissolve the Yasuda Hozensha and withdraw the Yasuda family from the concern, the gigantic Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo interests are seriously considering dissolution of their enormous holdings by placing their stocks on the public money market, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Because 45 per cent of Mitsui's ¥500,000,000 capital, of which ¥400,000,000 is paid up, has been taken up by public subscription, it is feared that outright dissolution of its capital might not only embarrass the stock-holders but give rise to an economic panic. Under such circumstances, the Mitsui authorities expect to carry out the change by:

(1) depriving the Mitsui family of its monopoly of the Mitsui Honsha,

(2) depriving, for this purpose, the Mitsuis of their authority on personnel,

(3) having President Baron Takakimi Mitsui and other members of the management withdraw from their positions,

(4) gradually shifting the stocks, 65 per cent of which are held by the Mitsuis at present, to the public market and, if need be, suspending dividend payment on stocks still held by the Mitsui family.

The Mitsubishi interests which are dominated by the Iwasaki family are expected to take the same policy as that assumed by the Mitsuis. The Iwasaki family's stock holdings which form 40 per cent of the Mitsubishi interests' ¥240,000,000 capital will be placed on the money market and the Iwasakis will henceforth refrain from interfering in the personnel of the Mitsubishi Company and other affiliated companies.

As for the Sumitomo interests, its total capital amounting to ¥150,000,000 is held solely by the Sumitomo family. The Sumitomos are expected to dissolve and liquidate their entire holdings and cease to interfere in the management of affiliated companies.

BRITAIN PROBING ON HITLER

Has No Evidence Whether He Is Dead or Alive, Parliament Told

Domei

LONDON, October 16.—The British Government has no evidence proving conclusively whether Adolf Hitler is dead or alive, but further investigation is being made.

This was announced in Parliament on Monday by Hector McNeil, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, who said that the Foreign Office would inform the House of Commons when they have any definite information.

When Major Wilkes, Labor Party, asked if Britain would support the Soviet Government's proposal for setting up an Allied Control Commission in Japan, Mr. McNeil referred him to reports in the press that the Far East Advisory Commission was about to meet to formulate and regulate policies for the control of Japan.

Rzymowski To Visit U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The State Department announced that Polish Foreign Minister Wincentry Rzymowski will arrived in Washington today on a state visit. The official purpose of his visit is to sign the United Nations Charter but he will also confer with President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes. Poland will be the 51st nation to sign the United Nations Charter.

German Murderer Executed

Domei

WIESBEDEN, October 15.—The U.S. 7th Army Military Commission on October 12 sentenced to death Wilhelm Dietermann, who was charged with the murder of an American flier last October.

Soekarno Is Missing; Kidnapping Is Hinted

British Attitude Toward Indonesians Is Watched; to Send Army

Domei

BATAVIA, October 16.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, self-appointed president of the Indonesian Republic, has been missing since October 12, and some are of the opinion that he may have been kipnapped. However, no definite report is available and the Headquarters of the Allied Forces has made no announcement as to his whereabouts.

British Attitude Unchanged

Domei

LONDON, October 16.—No fresh changes in the British attitude toward the Indonesian independence movement working against the Dutch rule has been noted but so far it seems that the views of the British and Dutch governments are conflicting with the former appearing to support the policy announced yesterday by the Deputy Governor General of the Dutch Indies, according to Reuters. All circles, meanwhile, are closely watching the British policy toward the independence movement.

British to Send Army

Domei

BATAVIA, October 16.—The spokesman for the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Java announced today that a British-Indian army is to be dispatched to the island to rescue some 100,000 Dutchmen who are held at various detention houses throughout the island.

POLICE AIR FORCE IN REICH

New Set Up Established Jointly by Americans and British

Domei

FRANKFURT, October 16.—An international police air force has been established in Germany through an informal agreement between Lieutenant-General John K. Cannon, head of the American Occupation Air Force, and Air Marshal Sir W. C. Douglas, British Air Chief, Associated Press reported on October 12.

While there is no agreement among the governments regarding police, the commanders involved in this area have taken the first step toward international police air force with the idea of continuing close cooperation that developed during the war. By their agreement, the air chiefs will exchange squadrons of planes to work with each other. Squadrons of Americans will fly on regular schedule with a group of RAF planes and squadrons of RAF planes will operate with the American group.

PIERRE LAVAL EXECUTED

Former Vichy Premier Fails in Attempt to Kill Self by Poison

Domei

PARIS, October 15.—A 12-men firing squad ended the life of Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime, at 12:32 p.m. (Paris time) today after Laval who had collaborated with the Germans failed in an attempt to cheat justice by taking poison.

The execution of the former Vichy chief whose death was as sensational as his turbulent political career was formally announced by the French Ministry of Justice. Laval refused to accept the blindfold and met his end facing the 12-men firing squad. He made no statement.

When officials entered his cell this morning to remove him to Fort Chatillion, Laval slipped a poison capsule into his mouth. He fell to the floor, writhing in agony but doctors quickly went into action and revived him.

U.S. Labor Party in Pacific

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The War Department announced that a group of seven representatives of labor, management and Government left on October 12 for a 30-day tour of the Pacific bases to conduct discussions at army posts on current labor-management problems and post-war job opportunities.

Olympic Games in London

Domei

BALTIMORE, October 15.—J. Sigfried Edstrom of Stockholm, vice-president of the International Olympics Committee, said here that the committee expects London will be selected as the site of the 1948 Olympic games.

Agriculture Vice-Chief

Yoshinari Kawai, former deputy Mayor of Tokyo, will be appointed Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister following the recent resignation of Masayuki Shigemasa.

Buildings, Art Objects Treasured by Nation, Hit Hard in Air Raids

A total of 101 buildings, treasures and art objects, designated as national treasures, were either destroyed or damaged by air raids, the Education Ministry announced, according to Domei. Included among the losses are Nagoya castle, noted for its golden dolphins, the mausoleums of the Tokugawa family in Shiba and Uyeno, the Senso and Hommon Temples and ancient swords belonging to Marquis Hosokawa. With investigations still under way, it is expected that the total losses will exceed those covered in the announcement.

Evacuation Vessels Back With Japanese

Bring Demobilized Forces From Minamitorishima and Mindanao Islands

With 2,478 demobilized Japanese soldiers on Minamitorishima Island, including 1,519 army personnel and 98 invalids under the command of Colonel Junzo Seo and the navy personnel, numbering 580,54 patients and 127 employees headed by Rear Admiral Riichi Yoshizawa, the First Taikai Maru, 7,000-ton cargo boat, made port at Uraga at 7:30 a.m. Tuesday, 20 hours behind schedule.

Starting landing activities at 2 p.m. all the evacuees were brought to the Kurihama camp, Nobi naval hospital and Yokosuka army hospital.

"All the officers and men did their best after their landing on Minamitorishima on May 19, 1943 up to the termination of the war," said Colonel Seo upon returning home. "The attack of the American task forces started on September 10 the same year was most severe, causing many casualties on our side."

"With the fall of Saipan into American hands, and the supply line suspended and air raids becoming more intensified, the food situation on the island become serious. However, on and after August 15 this year, we were provided with supplies by the American army but were unable to recover from malnutrition."

To bring back a total of 2,350 demobilized Japanese army and navy men, 13 coast defense ships as evacuation vessels departed for Mindanao Island from the home islands last week.

Sailing from Saseho on October 10, eight coast defense ships, including Nos. 8, 52, 44, 194, 225, 227, Tsushima and Kanawa, which were scheduled to reach Davao Wednesday, are due at Kure on October 27 with 1,400 people.

Five other ships, including coast defense ships Nos. 55, 57, 79, 205 and 150, which sailed from Maizuru for Davao on October 13, will reach their destination on October 23 and are scheduled to return to Kure on November 3, carrying 950 evacuees.

U.S. NEWSMEN ARRIVE HERE

Head of N.Y. Herald Tribune Meets Premier, Top Newsmen

Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, and Wilbur Forest, associate editor of the same paper, whoarrived in Tokyo by air a few days ago, Tuesday at 4 p.m. called on Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara at his official residence.

After confirming the Prime Ministers' beliefs, the two newsmen exchanged views on reconstruction and the freedom of speech with the top officers of the Asahi, Yomiuri-Hochi, and Mainichi newspapers at the Insurance Society at Yurakucho.

The two men of the Tribune, who save came to the Orient to carry on investigations of the journalistic circles, are expected to leave for Kyoto on Thursday and will visit Korea, China and the Philippines before returning to the United States. Their report is expected to furnish important material in the coming peace conference.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Glen Babb, former head of the Tokyo bureau and foreign editor of the Associated Press, is expected in Tokyo this week.

Revamping U.S. War Dept.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The reorganization of the U.S. War Department on a peacetime basis will be the subject of survey to be undertaken by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, who has been assigned as the head of the Board of General Officers to carry on extensive survey of the department's functions domestically and overseas, and also to make recommendations for proposed changes in the National Defense Act.

Repatriation Project To End by Aug. 1949

4 Years Required to Bring Back Japanese, Shimomura Tells Cabinet

The repatriation of Japanese troops and civilian residents in overseas areas will take four years, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura told the regular Cabinet meeting, Tuesday.

Priority will be given to the sick, the old women, and children General Shimomura stated, adding that the repatriation program will be carried out according to the shipping tonnage available and the respective conditions of the Japanese colonies.

Estimating that freighters totaling about 100,000 tons will be available in addition to warships, other naval craft, passenger boats and hospital ships, the War Minister believed that the repatriation will be completed around August 1949.

In Southern Korea, according to General Shimomura, there are approximately 140,000 Japanese troops and civilians to be sent back home and the repatriation from this area will be finished by the end of October, this year.

The War Minister said that he considered it difficult to draw a clear plan for repatriating the troops and civilians in Northern Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and the Kurils unless some understanding is obtained from the Soviet authorities. Assuming that the repatriation of these troops and civilians who total 877,000 can be carried out with the same speed as for those in Southern Korea, the job will be completed in August, 1948.

Following the completion of repatriation from Southern Korea, 80 per cent of the ships used for the job will be assigned to bringing back the 1,086,000 repatriates in North, Central and South China. The program will be completed in April, 1948. Those in Formosa who total 202,000 will be returned by August, 1949.

Japanese troops and civilians in the Southern Regions excluding the Philippines are estimated to number about 638,000 and their repatriation will be finished around February, 1949. About 40 per cent of the naval craft available are being used for repatriation from the Philippines and the job will be finished in February, 1947.

The 199,000 repatriates in New Guinea and the Southeastern Pacific including the Central Pacific area (Rabaul excluded) are being sent back mainly by naval craft. The repatriation will be completed by April, 1947.

There are approximately 81,000 men in the Rabaul area and the repatriation will end by April, 1949.

To expedite the difficult task of repatriation, the Government has established a special committee in the Cabinet Investigation Bureau composed of three sections to deal with matters concerning, respectively, overseas administration, transportation and the resetting of the repatriates.

SHIPPING COAL TO EUROPE

U.S. Expediting Shipment, Says Ickes Following European Trip

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who returned from a visit to Europe last week, told the press conference on October 11 that the United States was making everything possible to expedite shipment of coal to Europe. He added, however, that he did not see much hope for relieving the coal situation in Europe "until they get more coal out of the Saar and Kuhr basins." "We cannot hope to make up deficits," Mr. Ickes said.

He added that 1,200,000 tons of coal had been shipped to Europe in September. The United States expects to fulfill its promise of shipping 8,000,000 tons by the end of the year.

Secretary Ickes said the situation in Europe is a race between coal and anarchy. "In my opinion a good many people are doomed to die of cold and hunger in Europe next winter. The situation is bad not only in the devastated countries, but also in Germany and Denmark," he stated.

Rumored Hurley May Quit

Rumors that Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, may resign precipitated a rush of speculations about his possible successor, according to a Shanghai report on Tuesday. The Central News Agency quoted a New York dispatch saying that Judge Nelson Helmich was likely to be appointed for the position while others said that Luce was a strong possibility.

His Majesty Officiates At Ceremony to Observe First Harvest Festival

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously given permission to Tokyo Metropolis to convert some 80,000 tsubo of the Shinjuku Imperial gardens at Yotsuya into a vegetable garden in consideration of the necessity of increasing foodstuff production. The place was used by the Imperial Household Department as an agricultural experimental station. The total area of the garden is 180,000 tsubo and there are woods, wide lawns and vegetable gardens. Every year, in spring and autumn, the Imperial cherry-blossom and chrysanthemum parties have been held in the garden.

New Socialist Party Urges Many Reforms

Wants Democratic Constitution, Administration; End Of Peers System

The abolition of the Peers system and the House of Peers, and other drastic reforms were proposed by the Organization Preparation Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, at its meeting held on October 16, reports the Nippon Sangyo. The Committee discussed and adopted basic policies on politics, diplomacy, finance, social affairs, labor and industry.

Respecting the proposed revision of the Constitution, the Committee expressed opposition to the plan of the Government to effect its revision by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or by the Government and a few scholars. A method that will fully reflect the people's wish must be taken in drafting the revision of the Constitution, the committee declared. The Committee decided to appoint a special committee for the study of the question of revising the Constitution from its own standpoint.

The policies decided upon by the Committee are substantially as follows:

Politics. Democratization of the Constitution based on the wish of the people; investigation into the cause of and responsibility of the war; abolition of the Privy Council and the system of senior statesmen; establishment of the two-house diet system of regional and vocational representation; establishment of a responsible cabinet system; adoption of a large district proportional election system, giving franchise and right of election to men and women above the age of 18; fundamental reform of administrative, juridical and officials' system; democratization of local administration, and election of prefectural governors, city mayors and town heads by popular votes; abolition of the Peers system; and abolition of militarism, fascism and bureaucracy.

Diplomacy: Abolition of secret diplomacy and development of the people's diplomacy; execution of international obligations under the Potsdam Proclamation; participation in the international stability structure and international labor organization; cooperation with socialist political parties and proletariat organizations of all countries; and abolition of the world armament and the establishment of a permanent world peace without any exploitation.

U.S. AIR POWER IN PACIFIC

Kenney Says Plans Made for Future Use of Far East Forces

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—General George C. Kenney, Chief of the Far East Air Forces, at a War Department press conference on October 12 disclosed that conferences are being held in Washington to determine the future Pacific theater air organization involving eight air forces.

He said that plans are being made for future use of the Far East Forces, 5th, 7th and 13th Forces; Strategic Air Forces, comprising of the 8th and 12th; 10th and 14th Air Forces in China; and Alaska's 11th Air Force.

He declared a number of air forces would be substantially cut under reorganization to conform with the demobilization program but added that between one-third and one-half of the occupational strength in the Pacific will have all types of planes from B-29's to fighters.

Islands already occupied by the Allied Forces should prove adequate as bases in the future, he asserted.

Describing the part played by the air force in occupation, he stated lighter-striking air forces are based largely in Japan and Korea with units based in the Ryukyus and Marianas. He said that no airfields in Japan are capable of accommodating American heavy bombers.

His Majesty Orders Wide-Scale Amnesty

Over 1,000,000 Criminals Affected by Rescript Granted On Kannamesai

On the occasion of Kanname-Sai, Wednesday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an imperial Rescript ordering a far-reaching amnesty, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation affecting 1,000,000 men, states Domei.

By virtue of the Imperial Ordinance approximately 320,000 criminals of whom 2,000 are imprisoned at present will be freed, and 37,000 others will have their penalty reduced while about 600,000 will be rehabilitated. Besides, some others will be accorded special pardon while some Government and public officials will be exempted from disciplinary punishment.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"We, in the face of unprecedented emergency place Our confidence in the support of and collaboration of the public in general and are seriously anxious that the whole nation do their best to overcome the crisis. We hereby specially order the officers concerned to effect an amnesty. Ye, the officials and public in general, take to heart Our Wishes."

As far-reaching as the amnesty is, criminals involved in economic crimes of vicious nature such as the smuggling of platinum will be excluded from the benevolent action.

The present pardon is the third to be invoked since the amnesty ordinance was promulgated on September 26, 1912, the precedents being those effected on the occasion of the Imperial funeral for the Emperor Meiji in 1912 and the Imperial funeral for the Emperor Taisho in 1927.

Previous to the promulgation of the amnesty ordinance, general pardons were decreed on the occasion for the Emperor Meiji attaining majority on January 15, 1869, at the time of the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution on February 11, 1889 and on the occasion of the demise of the Empress Dowager Eisho on January 19, 1897.

The decree for rehabilitation will affect those who had been deprived of citizenship before September 2, 1940. It may be noted that heretofore rehabilitation was granted only to those who had been deprived of citizenship for more than 10 years. It is understood that Wednesday's rehabilitation decree is aimed at enabling the largest possible number of people to take part in the forthcoming election. Rehabilitated persons may submit applications to the authorities concerned for certificates.

Persons who have already served their terms or those who have been granted a stay of execution may apply for certificates to the public procurators attached to the courts where their sentences were pronounced.

LIBERATION PETITIONED

Release of Representative Yoshida Is Asked by Colleagues

The liberation of Keitaro Yoshida, imprisoned member of the House of Representatives, was petitioned by Representatives Yoichiro Nakamura, Seigo Hamano and others to Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata on Tuesday. Representative Yoshida from Kukuoka Prefecture was sentenced to three years imprisonment in April of this year after being tried by a military cour for lese-majesty and violation of the speech and publication laws.

Meanwhile Masayoshi Nagata, 25, leader of the youth unit of the now defunct Tohokai Party, who was arrested at the same time as the late Seigo Nakano was found innocent of charges of violation of the laws regarding speech publication and assembly at the trial opened Tuesday at the Toyko District Court.

At the first trial a sentence of 8 months' imprisonment had been given, after which an appeal had been made but rejected by the Supreme Court.

Jews Donate To Vatican

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The World Jewish Congress has made a gift of $20,000 to Vatican charities, Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki, secretary-general of the agency, who has just returned from a visit to Rome, announced. He said that the gift was made in recognition of the work of the Holy See in rescuing Jews from Fascist and Nazi persecution.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Fair with northerly winds and later cloudy with southerly winds.

Shipments by UNRRA Reported by Truman

Congress Given Details of Aid Received by Various Liberated Countries

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 16.—President Truman disclosed on October 11 in a report to Congress that the United States had shipped more than 600,000 tons of relief supplies to aid shipments, including military surpluses procured overseas reaching 1,700,000 tons.

In a summary statement on the status of the United States appropriations for the UNRRA, the President declared that approximately $780,000,000 of the $800,000,000 appropriation had been committed by the UNRRA orders as of August 31.

In detailing how the original funds had been spent, Mr. Truman noted that the United States obligation to the UNRRA total $598,-969.

Reports by UNRRA

Excerpts from the report of the text on the specific UNRRA activities follow:

At the end of the second quarter the UNRRA had shipped or provided overseas, as estimated, 1,220,-290 long tons of supplies valued at an estimated $287,252,000 as compared with shipments at the end of the first quarter of 37,000 tons. Of this total, an estimated 555,000 tons had been purchased from military stocks for relief in Greece and Yugoslavia and 665,299 tons had been shipped directly by the UNRRA.

More than half of the tonnage of the supplies delivered consisted of food, principally flour and cereals because prevention of starvation had to take precedence over all other relief problems. However, as the quarter ended, increasing stress was being placed upon agricultural and industrial rehabilitation supplies. These include seeds, fertilizers and limited amounts of agricultural tools and equipment, as well as cotton, wool, other raw materials, machinery and transportation equipment.

At this point in the summary were listed the total of supplies made available as of June 30 to Albania, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, the UNRRA camps and other operations and to China. The figures for China was nine long tons with an estimated landed cost of 27,000 in United Stated dollar equivalents.

Repatriation of Displaced Persons

The care and repatriation of millions of persons displaced from their homes and subjected to dire suffering as a result of Nazi per the principal purposes for which principle purposes for which the secution and brutality was one of the UNRRA was created, in the second quarter of 1945, the center of the UNRRA responsibility shifted to Germany where, as agents of Allied military authorities, nearly 5,000 UNRRA personnel were assisting or preparing to assist in the greatest project for aid to displaced persons in all history. At the end of the second quarter, the UNRRA had just begun similar operations in Austria at the request of military authorities.

Health conditions in Europe and in the formerly occupied areas in the Pacific have deteriorated tremendously. Because of undernourishment and lack of proper clothing and footwear, the people are particularly susceptible to disease.

To prevent outbreaks of epidemics, the UNRRA is making available upon request, public health information and services of public health personnel. More than 250 physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers and other technicians have been employed by the UNRRA to help in this work. Under UNRRA sponsorship, public health programs are being planned for all Europe, and eventually the Far East. Scheduled for shipment by the end of September was equipment for 1,066 hospitals for Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Albania.

The UNRRA has authorized expenditure of $7,500,000 to procure special equipment for 1,000 milk kitchens, each capable of supplying milk to 800 children daily; 1,000 day nursery centers; 1,000 children's hostels; 1,000 centers for maternal and child welfare, each servicing a thousand children and mothers daily; and other similar items.

Other Services Offered

Liberated areas need not only supplies but also technical assistance to rehabilitate their industry, agricultural and public utilities—thus, for example, UNRRA's railroad experts are given advice to both Yugoslavakia and Greece on restoration of the transportation system. In addition the UNRRA assists technical experts of member governments to travel abroad for study and investigation and upon request loans its experts to member governments.

The UNRRA provides such assistance not only to countries which require UNRRA's financial help, but also to those which do not. This includes: (a)—collection and dissemination of technical information on relief and rehabilitation problems; (b)—arrangements for the mobilization of technical experts from member countries concerned with similar relief problems; and (c)—assistance to member governments in recruitment of technical experts to assist in restoring the internal economy of the liberated areas and thus reduce the need for outside assistance.

By the end of June, 1945 UNRRA had formally requested from contributing countries, supplies valued at $773,009,000 (landed cost). This represented an increase of $320,054,-000 over those requested at the end of the prior quarter. The major supplying countries—United States, Canada and United Kingdom—had been requested to furnish $712,439,-000 worth, or 92 percent of the total.

By June 30, 1945, the UNRRA had submitted formal requests for supplies against the United States contribution in amount of $517,815,-000 (landed cost). The Foreign Economic Administration had requisitioned for UNRRA supplies and services valued at $375,864,000 (landed cost) and procuring agencies had contracted for $203,683,000 (landed cost(of these Supplies valued at $78,135,000 (landed cost) had been shipped or had been received for shipment.

Other Nations Contribute

Other countries have also made important contributions to the UNRRA, particularly in limited amounts which are in short supply in the United States or for which the supplying country is the principal source. During the quarter, arrangements were completed to obtain for the liberated areas 100,000 tons of supplies from six other American republics.

Australia and New Zealand, which have done so much to supply the needs of the Allied forces for the war against Japan, have been able to contribute some supplies. By June 30, 1945 approximately ¥1,-000,000 of requests for clothing, textiles and footwear had been sent from UNRRA headquarters to Australia and approximately $500,000 to New Zealand. Substantial additional supplies consisting of food and agricultural and industrial supplies are being procured by the UNRRA office in Sydney.

During the quarter a UNRRA mission went to New Delhi to discuss procurement possibilities with the Indian Government which had made available the contribution of $24,000,000 to the UNRRA. Among the items to be discussed were peanut oil to help meet the liberated areas' requirements for fats and oils, jute to help restore agricultural production, and water buffaloes to augment China's depleted stock of draft animals. The mission was to proceed later to the Union of South Africa to discuss the contribution of coal and wool.

Aid Liberated People

The UNRRA had in addition taken two definite steps to aid the liberated peoples and to minimize the effect of its program upon the contributing countries. They are:

Firstly: procurement from excess and surplus war property stocks UNRRA has made arrangements with military and supply authorities of major Allied governments to fill as many of its requirements as possible out of excess and surplus stocks procured by the Allied government for war purposes. This serves to cut down the UNRRA's demands on current production, to provide useful means for disposing of surplus property and when property is located abroad to release shipping space for other purposes.

When the UNRRA too over relief responsibilities in Greece on April 1 and in Yugoslavia on April 15, it obtained from military authorities an estimated 555,000 tons of supplies previousy brought into those countries by the miitary. Other important amounts of materias have been purchased from surpluses both in the United States and abroad.

Secondly: collection of used clothing. During April the UNRRA in cooperation with voluntary agencies for foreign relief, sponsored a national used-clothing drive in the United States. The goal of 150,000,-000 pounds was exceeded and the drive was so successful that the UNRRA is encouraging the organization of similar campaigns in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and elsewhere. Clothing collected is substantial part of the supplies available for the liberated areas this year.

Food Shipment Data

By June 30, 1945 t UNRRA's shipments of food from the western hermisphere amounted to approximately 498,000 tons.

Requisitions for food from the 000. United States which had been approved as of June 30, 1945 amounted to $68,187,000. The most important type of food requested in volume were grains and cereals which are in relatively plentiful supply in this country. Because of the difficulty in obtaining supplies, fats and meat products which have been requisitioned amounted to less than $550,000.

By the end of June the UNRRA had shipped 25,000 tons of clothing, textiles, and footwear from the Western Hemisphere.

The Foreign Economic Administration as of June 30, 1945 had authorized the procurement of ¥103,-492,000 worth of clothing, textiles and footwear. More than three-quarters of the total consisted of manufactured into finished garments in factories in the liberated areas as well finished garments. A considerable portion of the finished garments will, however, be procured from salvageable military clothing. In addition, approximately 34,000 tons of used clothing contributed by the people of the United States in a nation-wide drive held in April, 1945 were expected to be ready for shipment by the end of this quarter.

UNRRA requests for these supplies also included footwear valued at ¥16,535,000.

Shipping Raw Materials

Raw materials, in easier supply than finished or semi-finished products are being sent in increasing quantities. By June 30 1945, ¥37,565,-000 worth of raw cotton, ¥18,706,000 worth of hides and leather had been ordered for the UNRRA.

By June 30, 1945, the UNRRA had shipped more than 82,000 tons of medical supplies and equipment from the Western Hemisphere.

Requisitions for medical supplies and equipment amounted to $26,777,-000.

British Demands on Siam Reported Increased to 51 At Conference in Kandy

Rumors are being circulated in Bangkok to the effect that Great Britain's original list of 21 demands on Siam has now increased to 51, according to a Shanghai report on Tuesday. The additional demands are said to have been made during the current Anglo-Siamese negotiations in Kandy. Among the demands was the supply by Siam of 1,000,000 tons of rice for relief in Malay and India. Siamese currency problems were included in the Kandy discussion. The depreciation of the baht has led to a drastic rise of gold on the market from 349 bahts for 15 ounces or grams to 450 bahts during the past three days.

Debacle at Midway Told by War Scribe

Disastrous Defeat Suffered by Japanese Navy Described in Detail

(Continued From Yesterday)

Before describing the Battle Off Midway in detail, let us have a glance not only at the course followed by us in it but also at the strategy on which that course was based, that is at the strategical ideas of the Navy since the opening of the war.

Of late foreign cables have quoted observers as asking why the Japanese did not attempt to land on Hawaii on the occasion of the attack upon Pearl Harbor. The opinion of these observers is that it is not enough to make a surprise attack upon a naval base and sink vessels. They wonder why the Japanese did not aim at occupying Hawaii simultaneously with the attack upon Pearl Harbor.

It happened that at the commencement of the war Japan was confronted by the necessity of conducting large scale operations in the south simultaneously with those in the Pacific in order to destroy the so-called ABCD encirclement of Japan in the south. It is easy to see that the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war probably taxed their brains for a long time as to whether they were to operate first in the south or in the east. That this was the case may be seen from the fact that six months after the outbreak of the war, as soon as the campaigns in the south which followed in quick succession had been finished, Japan turned to the East Pacific and attacked Midway by surprise.

The conception of a naval battle which was dominating the Japanese Navy at the beginning of the war, was like that of the American Navy before the war, and favored the engagement of the fleet of the enemy in a decisive battle under conditions of a Japanese mastery of the air. The leaders of the Navy imagined that a decisive sea battle would be decided by an artillery duel between two opposing fleets preceded by an aerial battle. Thus it was believed by them that capital ships would play a decisive part in a decisive Pacific battle. There is no doubt that these considerations led the Navy to decide on the attack upon the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor.

But the falsity of the principle of attaching supreme importance to the battleship was proved by the results of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Americans were quick to raise the vessels sunk by the Japanese in Pearl Harbor and restore them. On the other hand, the American Navy continued to use Pearl Harbor as the principal base from which to advance in the Pacific. The American lines of march starting at Hawaii, one by way of Midway, and another by way of the Samoan Islands, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia, now became a serious menace to Japan in Pacific operations for she had to fall back upon a line formed by an area around the Truk Islands.

It seems that the Midway campaign was carried out as the prelude to major operations against American bases centering in Hawaii. These operations were absolutely necessary in the eyes of the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war, authorities who were under no illusion that they could not be sure of victory unless they drove America out of her bases in the Pacific before she could bring her enormous productive power into play to restore the naval strength lost at Pearl Harbor.

It seems to me that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had in his mind plans to occupy the Fiji Islands and New Caledonia in July, the month following the attack upon Midway Island, and Hawaii in August. All these plans were wrecked by the Battle Off Midway.

The maintenance of the lines of Rabaul and the Marshalls was necessary for the successful conduct of the Pacific war in the sense that if America had advanced northward from the Solomons and retaken Rabaul or if advancing eastward she had rescued the Marshalls, the American planes based at Rabaul or at the Marshalls would threaten the area around the Truk Islands, with the result that the Japanese based in that area would have to retreat to the Japanese mainland.

Rabaul was defended to the last But the Marshalls were penetrated and the result is that the Truk Islands came to lose its strategical meaning. The Japanese had to evacuate the Pacific. No wonder the enemy was quick to make a thrust at Saipan Island once she had established herself in the Marshalls.

At the time the American task force was proceeding to the Marshalls from the Gilberts, the entire Japanese Navy joined in a demand for a minimum of 1,000 planes. This request was disregarded by the Tojo military clique. General Tojo, who was combining the posts of War Minister and Chief of the Army General Staff himself, stood in the way of the fulfilment of the Navy's desire.

From this time emphasis came to be placed on the necessity of defending Saipan as Japan's foremost line in the Pacific and talk was indulged in of making the Japanese mainland the scene of the decisive battle of the war.

By the time the Midway campaign was started the operations for the occupation of the southern regions had practically been completed. The Japanese operations on the sea, which had begun with the Netherlands campaign in March 1942, were extended to the Indian Ocean in April 1943.

About this time the main force of the Japanese fleet operating in the Pacific was composed of a mobile force or a raiding force made up of battle-cruisers and high-speed battleships. This main force played the role of a night operating force or a force of advance. The mobile force and the force of advance of the Combined Fleet took part in operations in the Indian Ocean in April which included an attack on Columbo, the reduction of Andaman Islands, and an attack on the enemy's supply line in the Bay of Bengal.

It was on April 18, shortly after the fleet returned home from its operations in the Indian Ocean, that Tokyo was raided for the first time by planes of an American task force. The operation of the task force was on a small scale. That force caught the Japanese fleet unawares and succeeded in approaching the Japanese mainland.

The Japanese vessels were not attacked. But there was the enemy at the main entrance of the Japanese mainland! The Navy was roused. The leaves of officers and men were cancelled. Presently the Japanese fleet was proceeding eastward in the North Pacific in pursuit of the task force.

The Midway operations were carried out a month and a half afterwards. The very fact that the Midway campaign came shortly after the attack of the task force upon the Japanese mainland, gave me cause to suspect that the Midway campaign was anticipated by the Americans. I doubted whether the Americans did not think that the movement of the task force whose object was to check the Japanese fleet, would provide Japan with the occasion to come out to meet them at Midway.

Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, himself directed the mobile force and the force of advance which were to take part in the Midway operations. With these forces were many transports loaded with troops.

Admiral Yamamoto was on board the crack battleship Yamato. Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo was in command of the force of advance which was composed of cruisers of the Atago and Takao classes. Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo was in command of the mobile force.

Now Midway was near. The mobile force got behind the enemy and made a dash to the east. The force of advance, proceeding in an opposite direction, approached the enemy. At a distance from the mobile and advance forces was the Yamato, flagship of Admiral Yamamoto. Farther back were the groups of transports carrying troops.

At early dawn on June 5 word was received from reconnoitering planes that an enemy task force had been sighted and that enemy fighters were in operation. At the word of command, fighters and bombers left the aircraft carriers. At this moment enemy deck-planes commenced an attack upon the Japanese fleet The Akagi and Kaga were set on fire in quick succession. The Mikuma was sunk.

Hours of hard fighting followed. Then the Akagi, the Kaga, the Soryu and the Hiryo followed one another in being sunk As day dawned the Japanese fleet was severaly attacked by enemy planes. The groups of transports were ordered to retreat a great distance.

Nearly 50 minutes passed. Then the Japanese fleet, having now got within striking distance of the enemy dashed at it at top speed. At this juncture word reached the Yamato from the Imperial Headquarters saying that the fleet should retreat. The order was relayed at once to Vice Admiral Kondo, commander of the force of advance.

The defeat at the Battle off Midway caused a tremendous shock to the navy. Details of the battle have hitherto been kept secret, and even the Navy as a whole has been kept in complete ignorance of the circumstances of the battle. Even the names of the Akagi and the Kaga appeared on the official list of naval vessels for a long time after the sinking of the vessels.

The Battle Off Midway did more than teach the Navy a lesson in strategy. It influenced the direction of the war effort. It occasioned the entire Navy to awaken. For the first time the leaders of the Navy began to realize the power of aircraft.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.31 (12 Oct. 45) ESS APO 500

October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Supplemental Instructions Relating to Import and Export Controls.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum AG 091.3 (22 Sept. 45) ESS dated September 22, 1945—Subject: "Controls over Exports and Imports of Gold, Silver, Securities and Financial Instruments."

2. a. You may permit Japanese Nationals being repatriated to Japan to bring in with them yen currency in the following amounts:

(1) Commissioned Officers—a maximum of ¥500;

(2) Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men—a maximum of ¥200;

(3) Civilians—a maximum of ¥1000.

b. You will take up against receipt all other currency, including any yen currency in excess of the amounts above set forth, and all other items enumerated in the reference memorandum. You will hold the same in safe custody pending further directions from this headquarters.

c. If the yen currency permitted to be brought in consists of Bank of Taiwan or Bank of Chosen notes, you will exchange the same at the port of entry for Bank of Japan notes. You will hold the currency so exchanged in safe custody with any other items that may be taken up.

3. a. You will permit Korean Nationals being repatriated to Korea and Chinese Nationals being repatriated to China to take with them yen currency in an amount not exceeding ¥1000 per person.

b. You will take up against individual receipt all other currency, including any yen currency excess of the amounts above set forth, and all other items enumerated in the reference memorandum. You will hold the same in safe custody pending further directions from this headquarters. You will make no exchanges of currency for persons leaving Japan.

4. You will include art objects among the items covered by the reference memorandum and this memorandum.

5. You will submit to this headquarters weekly reports of the items taken up, which reports will contain the names, addresses and nationalities of the persons concerned, the amount and description of the items taken into custody, the port where the taking up occurred and all other pertinent information.

6. You will report immediately to this headquarters the action taken to comply with the requirements of this memorandum.

7. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. A. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (12 Oct. 45) ESS October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPAMENESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: C.L.O. No. 167—October 4, 1945—Request to Convert Military Stores for Civilian Purposes.

1. With reference to the subject letter, use of the materials specified is authorized as shown below.

2. Stocks of caustic soda may be used according to the plan submitted, with priority being given to the production of ammonium sulphate.

3. a. Special steel may be used as shown in the plan submitted except for the item "Provisions", and subject to these conditions:

(1) Repair of ships should receive the highest priority.

(2) In repair of automobiles, truck repairs should receive a higher priority than passenger car repairs.

b. The quantity of steel set aside for "Provisions" will not be released until details of the intended use of the material are supplied to this headquarters.

4. Stocks of lapping cotton may be used as shown in the plan. In this connection, your attention is directed to paragraph 3a of Directive No. 3, this headquarters authorizes the Imperial Japanese Government to stimulate immediate maximum production of all essential consumer commodities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

(Signed)
H. A. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.93 (15 Oct. 45) G0-9

October 15, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Direction of Japanese Civil

Weather Service.

The commanding General, Far East Air Force, has been charged with:

a. Initiating action to organize or rehabilitate the existing Japanese Weather Service.

b. The coordination of the disposition of all Japanese weather stations, Meteorological instruments, records, equipment and material.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. A. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

123 (10 Oct. 45) ESS APO 500

October 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Remittance of Funds.

1. Reference is made to your—C. L. O. M. No. 68, dated September 24, 1945, wherein you request authorization for the remittance ¥100,000 in Japanese currency to that Japanese Counseller at Seoul, Korea and the remittance of ¥15,000 to the French Consulate-General at the same place.

2. Authorization for the remittance of the funds in question is denied.

3. The Commanding General of the United States Army Force in Korea has authority to make available in Korea any funds required to defray the expenses of any Japanese officials in Korea whose services are required by him.

4. The matter of the remittance of ¥15,000 to the French Consulate-General in Seoul is being handled directly with the French Embassy.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Foodstuff Data Bares Dark Future Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

crop.

Wheat: Next spring's harvest is estimated at 20,000,000 koku. This year's harvest was about 18,000,000 koku. The figure of 20,000,000 koku is thus a rather wishful one.

Potatoes: This year's output of sweet potatoes is estimated at 1,-700,000,000 kans. After substracting the requirement for fuel, for use as vegetable and for brewing of alcohol, the amount to be diverted for use as staple food after the harvesting of early crops will amount to 280,000,000 kan, to which will be added 140,000,000 kans from the harvest of 1946. But in view of the recent storm and flood damages and the increase of direct purchases by the consumers from the farmers, it is expected that the quota of 950,000,000 to 960,000,000 kans which the farmers are to sell to the Government will actually be reduced by some 100,000,000 kans. Accordingly, the given figures are rather a bit optimistic. In order to make up for this shortage it is planned to depend on such unutilized resources as residue products to the amount of 300,000 koku; sweet potato stalks, acorns, and other foodstuffs to be consumed in powdered form, about 1,000,000 koku.

As to various other grains, it is expected that the increased production hereafter will net some 300,000 koku.

While it is thus hoped to make up for the decreased output of wheat and potatoes by depending on hitherto unused resources, the supply estimates will eventually have to be lowered by 3,000,000 to 4,-000,000 koku on account of the recent storm and flood damages, bringing the total to about 62,000,000 koku.

Explanation of Estimated Consumption

Included in the figure of 28,010,-000 koku consumption by the farming population is the estimates amount to be consumed by the population shifted back to the country through demobilization. The number of people returning to the country are figured to include one half each of the total numbers of soldiers demobilized on the Mainland and overseas. The increase is estimated at 4,260,000 koku as compared with this year.

The following reasons were considered in anticipating increased general consumption in prefectures, municipalities the metropolies, etc.:

(1) The natural increase in population is figured to be the same this year, namely 271,000 persons, accounting for 205,000 koku. This is expected to be further augmented by the demobilization of young persons.

(2) Residents to return from overseas are estimated at 1,338,000 persons in the course of the year.

Thus, increased consumption in connection with demobilization is estimated at 2,855,000 koku; if the additional consumption due to natural population increases is also considered, increased consumption of about 3,000,000 koku is expected.

On the other hand, the factors causing a decrease in consumption are the following: elimination of special rations for workers in seven branches of industry, 352,000 koku; decrease owing to the lifting of national mobilization, 947,000 koku; decrease owing to the return to the country of requisitioned labor, 1,32,000 koku; decrease owing to the return of some 500,000 Koreans to their country, 266,000 koku.

Thus, the increase in consumption may be considered as altogether balancing the decrease in consumption. Accordingly, the consumption in prefectures, municipalities, the metropolis, etc., has been figured as remaining the same as for this year, namely 50,900,000 koku. (or, in case of a reduction of the ration by 10 per cent 45,810,-000 koku).

Concerning the amount to be consumed for sake brewing, this year's normal consumption was 700,000 koku plus 150,000 koku for use as special distribution to farmers for increase rice agricultural production. The same figure was retained in the estimates for next year.

The figure for miso, etc., put at 1,050,000 koku, includes 550,000 koku for making miso and 500,000 koku for making of shoyu.

Explanation of Shortage

The shortage is expected further to increase owing to a probable decrease in the estimated output. There will, moreover, be 600,000 tons of miscellaneous grains used for production of miso and shoyu.

Emperor Officiates At Rites to Observe First Harvest Fete

Kannamesai, the first harvest festival, was observed yesterday throughout Japan. At the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary within the Imperial Palace, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to personally officiate in the day's rites. His Majesty was also pleased to dispatch Prince Michihide Kujo, Court Ritualist, to the Grand Shrines of Ise to offer worship as Imperial Proxy.

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Aid to Be Extended Japanese Overseas

Government Plans New Relief Organ; Support of Public Bodies Sought

The Government has moved to bring relief to Japanese nationals overseas who are sufferers from war disaster. The relief will be extended through the Association for Relief to Japanese in Foreign Countries, the plan of which was decided at the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers on October 15.

The organization of the association which will be under the joint jurisdiction of the Home Ministry and the Foreign Office, will bring to an end the Association for Relief to Japanese Overseas.

The association will be concerned to help those Japanese in foreign countries who are finding difficulty in making a living as a result of the damage sustained from the war. It also will ensure that the families in Japan of those Japanese will not be in dire distress.

When Japanese sufferers from the war disaster return home from abroad, they will come under the jurisdiction of the War Disaster Relief Association, which is concerned to bring help to sufferers from war disaster in Japan Proper.

The need for such an association has been felt since the termination of the war led to a situation finding an increasing number of Japanese in foreign lands without means of living and stricken with diseases with no hope of getting medical assistance. The bureau directors concerned of the Home Ministry and the Foreign Office took part in the negotiations that have led to action on the plan to bring the Association for Relief to Japanese in Foreign Countries into being.

Keisuke Matsuda, Vice-Regional Governor General for the Kyushu Area, is expected to be given the post of Senior Director of the association.

The first conference of officials and others who are interested in the creation of the association was held at the Tokyo Kaikan at 2 p.m. on October 16.

The association, when organized, will appeal for the cooperation of various women's organizations and religious bodies in the fulfillment of the task before it which, it is realized by its promoters, is possible of being performed when it is backed by the people.

FOOD THIEVES ARE NABBED

Stolen Goods Sold at Black Market Prices in Osaka and Nagoya

Some of the employes of the Toyo Chemical Food Company, Ogaki City, and others connected with the same company have been arrested in succession by the Sonezaki and Abeno police on suspicion of having stolen great quantities of flour, bean cake and rice and sold them at blackmarket prices, reports the Asahi.

Following the termination of the war, some of the employes carted an enormous quantities of flour to Osaka on 10 trucks which they sold to the Ogawa Trading Company and others at prices of ¥600 to ¥700 per bag. The Ogawa Trading Company is reported to have bought about 4,000 bags and sold a part of the purchase at a ¥50 per bag profit.

The stolen bean cake seems to have been transported to the Nara area where they were sold for ¥195.-50 per cake. The theft and sale of rice which is now being investigated involves Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Takeda of a certain Navy air unit in Mie Prefecture and seven other officer. The two officers in conspiracy with Saigoro Takada, a broker in Osaka, sent out 400 bales of rice by freight from the air unit under the pretext of returning them to provisions depot and sold the unlawfully seized rice for ¥45 per sho (one sho is 1.588 quart) and thus through blackmarket dealings pocketed ¥720,000. Takada is further suspected as having sold one sho of rice for some ¥100 in the Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe areas.

Culture for Farm Youths

A short course in literature and the arts will be held in towns and villages for farm youths for their self-awakening and to inculcate in them the fundamentals of a Japanese-style democracy by the Aikogun Educational Society in Kanagawa Prefecture. The writer Tsutau Wade and other literati are backing the program. Also, a cultural department will be set up and through the publication of a literary magazine the ideas of democracy will be disseminated.

Sweeping Up Mines

It will require until next spring for the Kammon Strait to be entirely cleared of the more than 1,000 mines layed by the U.S. forces since March 28 till the end of the war, reports Domei. The Moji Naval Office is responsible for sweeping up these mines of which 300 have already been disposed of. Besides this, 52 have exploded through contact and 92 have blown up automatically. One hundred and fifty-five large and small vessels have already struck mines.

Students Agitations Continue to Spread As Corruption of Teachers Is Revealed

The wave of students agitation and school strikes are becoming more widespread with fresh revelations of the shady acts by the teaching staffs in connection with the disposal of the fruit of the students labor for the government during the war.

The third and fourth year students of the Prefectural Commercial and Industrial Training School in Yokohama went on strike on October 11, according to the Mainichi. Their action followed their protest to the school management that the teachers consulted their own interests only when disposing of the government grants meant for the encouragement of the students in their work for the government and also the yield of the school plantation.

For similar reasons the fourth year students of the Kaisei Middle School in Zushi began agitating on October 14. Their protest contained another grievance. They declared they will stay out of school unless there is a change in the instructions given at the school which they hold are permeated by the spirit of militarism. They blame the trouble to the fact that the principal is a retired Rear Admiral.

An Urawa report to the Mainichi discloses another strike at the Kodama Agricultural School where on October 12, 250 third and fourth year students protested that without consultation with them their teachers had disposed of 90 bales of rice made up of the yield of the school plantation and the rice specially allowed the students for working on the plantations. The representatives of the agitating students are now in negotiation with the principal, Shiro Tsudaiwa.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry announced on Monday that Taisuke Seki, professor at the First Higher School in Tokyo, has been appointed the principal of the Mito Higher School succeeding Soichi Yasui who was relieved of his post at the own request. It is recalled that the strike at the school in protest against the principal was just recently quelled.

HEADS EDUCATION BUREAU

Tanaka of Teidai to Handle Revamping of School Setup

Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, professor of law at Tokyo Imperial University, has been appointed Director of the newly-established School Education Bureau of the Education Ministry, it was announced by the same Ministry on Monday.

Dr. Tanaka is a man of liberal thoughts, and in that sense he will be most suitable to bring about the basic renovation of school regulations, purge schools of harmful elements, eradicate militarism and conduct the education of youths along the line of liberal principles, Domei reports.

Regarding the education for national school pupils and middle school students, Dr. Tanaka remarked, "Generally speaking, teachers of national and middle schools have come to realize the new road to be followed in the field of education, but somehow, they do not seem to have adjusted themselves to the new circumstances. I hope that they will soon be able to see that the new way of education is the right one in accordance with the Imperial Rescript terminating the war."

Up to the present, middle and national school teachers have been hampered socially and economically. The liberation of educators is a most imminent issue.

"Fortunately, university education has not been crippled much during the war. I must admit that at present some militarists and extreme patriots can been counted among university professors, but the self-governing system set up 50 years ago has survived the war. Because of this self-governing system, the university education was not suppressed by the political influence during the war.

"Even the Americans are reported to have been surprised to find the university system so different from that in Germany. I should like to emphasize the self-governing system, and I have been assured that the Education Minister has the same idea as mine as to the educational system for universities."

To Change War, Navy Organs

The War and Navy Ministries will be made into the First and Second Demobilization Ministries possessing the nature of civil offices on December 1, and then, about next spring, they will be again reorganized as the First and Second Demobilization Bureaus under the supervision of the Cabinet, following the progress of the demobilization of the fighting forces, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura reported to the Cabinet Council held on October 16.

Women in Politics

The Akita Women's Political Research Society has been instituted by Mesdames Haruko Wazaki, Miyo Shoji, Kikue Koizumi and Kisa Oshima, who have been active in women's movements in Akita Prefecture. Also a three-day lecture course on politics will be given in Akita City with Miss Fusae Ichikawa and others from Tokyo as lecturers at the end of the month.

Obituary

Dr. Masao Ota, professor at the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, known widely among the people by the pen-name Mokutaro Kinoshita, died at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital on the morning of October 15. He was 61 years old. The farewell service was held yesterday at his house in Nishikatamachi, Komagome, Hongo.

Dr. Ota was a noted authority on leprosy. He was Dean of the Medical School of Tohoku Imperial University before he came to Tokyo Imperial University where he occupied the chair of dermatology at the time of his death.

He was a versatile writer. He wrote poems, dramas, novels, and art criticisms. Among his better known dramas are "Izumiya Dye-house" and "In Front of the Nambanji Temple."

WILL FACILITATE LIAISON

Two New Department Heads Named For Central Office

To facilitate the task of effecting liaison with the Allied Headquarters, the Central Liaison Office has appointed Mitsuo Kushida, chief of the Postwar Planning Section of the Finance Ministry, the Director of the Second Department of the same office, the post which was concurrently occupied by Vice-President Tsutomu Nishiyama, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. At the same time, Torayoshi Yabutani, chief of the general affairs section of the Transportation Bureau, has been appointed the Director of the Third Department of the Central Liaison Office succeeding Eki Sone, Director of the First Department Section who concurrently occupied the post of the Director of the Third Department.

It was also revealed that some 50 authorities on banking, industry, education and politics are also to be invited by the Central Liaison Office to act as advisers.

In order to facilitate liaison and adjustment of business matters relative to the liquidation of the 22 banks and companies overseas and others connected with overseas installations, the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Foreign Office have jointly established a liaison office on the fourth floor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan. The new office is headed by Tadashi Ishida, secretary to the Finance Ministry, and is charged with the task of making contact with the Allied Headquarters, government offices concerned and various organs which have been liquidated in compliance with the order of the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

TO CONSTRUCT 5 NEW SHIPS

Mitsubishi Dockyard Also to Repair 16 Vessels

The Yokohama Dockyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries Company has resumed activities with a plan to construct three ships of 10,000 tons each and two ships of 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively by June next year. The same dockyard is also undertaking the repairing of 15 to 16 ships, the Tokyo Shimbun says.

The paper adds that repair work has been started under a program that assigned works be completed within 90 days. Notable is the fact that among the ships being repaired is included the Yamashio Maru, a 10,000 ton-tanker, which was attacked by Grumman planes planes in a raid on Yokohama harbor.

Pressed by the necessity of achieving this program, the dockyard is planning to employ another 2,400 workers to reinforce its present staff of 3,500. Meanwhile, the Asano and Tsurumi Shipbuilding Companies have decided to increase the number of their workers by 1,000 and 2,500 respectively, the report says.

Gen. Slim in Singapore

General Sir William Slim, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, has arrived in Singapore and it is believed that his visit is connected with the disturbances in Yalba, and that it is possible that he may go to Batavia, according to a Singapore report on Sunday.

Noted Leftist Writer Dies After Tortune

Cruel Means Used by Thought Police to Make Kobayashi Confess Revealed

How high-ranking police chiefs of Tokyo murdered Takiji Kobayashi, a famed Leftist writer, by using torture which almost defies description has been made public by Kiyoshi Eguchi, famous proletarian author and Kobayashi's closest friend, reports the Asahi.

"The moment I saw the dead body of Kobayashi, my dearest comrade," stated Mr. Eguchi, "I pledged myself never to forget the grudge and swore to take revenge some day before I die. Realization of that horrible fact drove me into a fanatic personal hatred, which transcended my political theories on class struggle."

Basing his statement on a detailed document which he keeps with jealous care, Mr. Eguchi declared:

"Kobayashi was arrested by detectives of the Tsukiji Police Station in Tokyo on February 19, 1933 together with Tsuneo Imamura while effecting communications at Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Kobayashi, then an underground agent for the past one year, had published a novel entitled Party Agent in the Chuo Koron magazine, or the Central Review. This novel derided the 'special higher' police trying in vain to get hold of Communist agents. His masterpiece entitled 'March 15, 1928.' depicted atrocious tortures perpetrated by the police on Communists. Consequently the police hated Kobayashi so much that it is not hard to imagine how terrible was the torture meted out to him when he was arrested.

"Those who took part in the persecution were Nakagawa, Chief of the Special Higher section of the Metropolitan Police Board, the chief of the secret police section of the Tsukiji Police Station, Police Chief Suda of the special higher section of the Metropolitan Police Board, a policeman named Yamaguchi, and others.

"According to Imamura who was released after two years' imprisonment, the torture was such that baffles imagination. The police gangsters asked Kobayashi 'You are a Communist Party member, aren't you?' and the latter declared he was not. The police thereupon swore at him and said cynically that they would force him to confess by hook or by crook.

"Kobayashi, according to Imamura's statement, turned round and cried, 'Let's hold out.' The moment he made this remark, the police started beating Kobayashi with baseball bats and canes. They trampled upon him with their nailed shoes.

"Kobayashi swooned and the police carried his body to a cell and left it there.

As cold, moist air brought him to conciousness, Kobayashi told his fellow prisoners that he would not survive the horrible torture and asked them to transmit his last remarks to his mother. As he wanted to visit the toilet, the prisoners carried him there. The latrine was stained all red with the blood pouring out of Kobayashi's abdomen. Ten minutes later he died. It was evident that the trampling by the police gangsters had caused internal bleeding.

"Kobayashi's corpse, when it was handed over to us, was clean as the police had evidently cleansed it of blood to erase the traces of the crime. Authorities of the Tsukiji Police Station explained that he had died a sudden death due to heart attack.

"We carried back the corpse of the martyr to his Asagaya residence in an ambulance and examined it with Dr. Yasuda, a physician of Shibuya, directing the operation. Kobayashi's face was shockingly pale and was so deformed with severe pain that we could not recognize him. His cheeks were hollow and his eyes were sunk deep in the sockets. On his left temple, was discovered a bruise the size of a one-sen coin, around which were found several other bruises.

"On his neck was the imprint of a rope, making a reddish line, caused by internal bleeding. There were also traces of bleeding on both of his wrists.

"When we took off his belt, kimono and pants, we found the sight so shocking that we could not help turning around. Dr. Yasuda told all of us that that was the cause of his death."

"Mr. Eguchi studied at the English Literature Department of Tokyo Imperial University and was once on the Tokyo Nichi Nichi's editorial staff. He took part in the Japan Socialist Federation in 1920 and later worked for the Japan Fabian Association and Japan Proletarian Literature Federation. He became chairman of the Japan Proletarian Writers' League in 1928. He has been in exile at Karasuyama-cho, Nasu Gun, Tochigi Prefecture. It is expected that he will again launch on literary activities.

GIVEN MILITARY POLICE JOB

Major Taylor Says Japanese Have Cooperated 100 Per Cent

Major George Taylor, Lampasas, Texas, has been attached to the Military Police Detachment now partrolling Tokyo, says a 1st Cavalry Division announcement.

Arriving in the capital with Major General William C. Chase's famous 1st Cavalry Division, the first to enter the shattered city, Major Taylor at once set about to organize a policing system which could 'dovetail' with the police system already in force.

"The Japanese Government has retained its entire police force" he explained. "The job of the Military Police is merely to supervise and coordinate their work. So far, there has not been a hitch in the system The Japanese Police have cooperated 100 per cent!"

Overseas since May 1943, Major Taylor spent his first two years of active duty with line troops, holding every position from platoon leader to troop commander.

A veteran of all four campaigns in which the famous division participated, his Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon bears bronze stars for New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands, Leyte, and Luzon. He also wears the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

"For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Luzon", he was awarded the Bronze Star, and recently the Oak Leaf Cluster has been added to this award. He was presented to his present rank June 28, 1945.

ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

Finance Ministry Asks for Postponement of Accountings

The Finance Ministry on October 15 instructed all corporations whose financial conditions were seriously affected by war damages, the ending of the war, and as a result of the Government compensations, as well as by the disposal of property abroad, to suspend or postpone for the present the settlement of their accounts.

The Ministry also expressed desire that peace industry companies other than those mentioned above will not increase their dividends on shares even though such is possible, and that when an increased dividend is to be made, it will be limited within the rates provided for by various laws.

At the same time the Finance Ministry formally notified all banking institutions that the settlements of accounts for the business year ending September 30, or the first half of the 1945-46 fiscal year, will be postponed. This step, however, is temporary, and according to the future development of the situation, it is the Government's intention to make them settle their accounts speedily. This measure, furthermore, will not affect in any way the interest of depositors and others dealing with such banking institutions.

Devastation Clear-Up Started by Metropolis

38,000,000 Tsubo of Raided Area Due for Face-Lifting By Spring

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office, on Tuesday, started clearing up work in the war-devastated areas—the first step in the municipal plan to clear the area aggregating some 38,000,-000 tsubo, (one tsubo is 6 feet square) by next spring, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

According to estimates of the same office, the report added, the area which was razed in the raids excepting roads, rivers, parks, open spaces and others totals some 38,-000,000 tsubo with the debris amounting to 3,700,000 cubic tsubo and scrap iron 36,000 kilograms.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office has appropriated ¥370,000,000 for carrying out the work but it expects that the expense to be actually defrayed will be lower than 60 per cent of the foregoing figures depending on efficiency of the engineering machine.

The clearing work has been started in various parts of the city including 1-chome Ginza, Hatchobori in Kyobashi Ward, Umamichi in Assakusa Ward, Yotsuya Hanazonocho in Yotsuya Ward and Shinjuku. The work is being undertaken in busy quarters to be followed by other less busy and important places.

St. Louis Blues Heard

The ground floor hall of the main Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi was packed on Tuesday at lunchtime with crowds of office workers and raid refugees who came to listen to a concert given by the 233rd Military Band. Among the selections played were the Egyptian Dance Suite and Sousa's well-known "Stars and Stripes Forever." In response to the ovation given by the audience, the band gave a rendition of the St. Louis Blues as encore.

Lung Made Chairman

General Lung Yung, former Governor of Yunnan, was sworn into office as chairman of the Military Advisory Council of the National Military Council, according to a Chungking report on Tuesday.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MAMPEI HOTEL
Karuizawa

Will be closed by October 31, 1945, and will be RE-OPENED on May 1, 1946, as there is no heating accomodation at present.

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EXPERIENCED housekeeper and two young servants for foreign household. Good remuneration offered. Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED secretary fluent in English. Apply Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STENO-TYPISTS (girls), interpreters, young men or girl with good knowledge of English. Reasonable pay. Apply with personal history for interview 10 a.m.-noon. Apply Raw Silk Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, c/o Katakura Bldg., 3-chome, Kyobashi.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED man cook to work with amah in diplomat's household in Tokyo. Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by foreign correspondent, Japanese male, knowledge of English, able to drive automobile. Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

FRENCH speaking elderly foreign lady with excellent reference, seeks position in a family as governess. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 15 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpreter, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references. Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officer desires to rent house in Tokyo. Foreign style, furnished house preferred. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTS Japanese or foreign, furnished or unfurnished, room, apartment or house to rent or to buy. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE double bedroom, living room and large sized dining room set in excellent condition. Please telephone to 48-2076.

FOR immediate sale to highest bidder Royal standard typewriter, newest prewar model, in excellent condition. Also books on English classics, fiction. Apply Agajan, 1421 Karuizawa.

GOLF bag and 10 clubs, English make. Apply Italian Embassy, Mita, Shiba-ku.

JAPANESE and Chinese modern and old landscape and temple pictures all painted on silk. Very moderate prices also willing to exchange. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 87 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, haori, obi, for ladies. Apply weekdays only 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Mr. Kay, Cor. 5 floor Matsuki Building, Shimbashi, Tokyo. (One block from station.)

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used) and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MINK-COAT, box coat design; 41 inch long, new, bargain, cash or exchange with commodities. Apply Box 74, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAHOGANY dinner table, chairs, couch, four armchairs, complete foreign bed, desk, stoves, offered highest bidder. Apply personally Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Sanbancho, weekdays 8-10 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.

NARDIN and Vulcain platinum pocket watches, 18 jewels. Tissot, Waltham and others with steel or chromium cases. Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE Junker and Ruh stove, modern shape, two fentan stoves, one set garden chairs and table, one clothes press in Tokyo, two Karuizawa stoves in Karuizawa. Apply Box 73, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

16 MM. cinekodak movie camera 100 feet film. Also soft Kodachrome 1.9 lens, yellow filter. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jinbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO, any kind. Apply Box 61, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation, two or three days per week with American gentleman or lady. Please state particulars. Apply Box 63, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1945

The Problem of the Moment

With this year's rice crop threatening to be the poorest in thirty-six years, with the production of all other agricultural commodities far below normal, with the fishing industry barely beginning to be resuscitated after its almost complete suspension during the war, Japan faces the imminent danger of starvation.

With practically no clothing having been available for general distribution for two years or more, with the old stocks having been burned in the air raids, with more than two million houses having likewise been destroyed in the raids, with the stock of coal depleted, with charcoal production almost at a standstill, with the transportation facilities so disrupted as to render almost impossible the wide distribution of the meager stocks of fuel and building materials which do exist, the people face the prospects of a cold and bitter winter.

Yet, there is surprisingly little evidence of any vigorous action being taken to cope with the situation on an adequately comprehensive scale. There is no end of worry on the part of the general populace. There is no end of agitation on the part of all political and industrial organizations. There is no end of moral exhortation on the part of the leaders. There is no end of elaborate paper plans on the part of the authorities. There is no end of rosy promises on the part of the politicians. But there is no evidence of practical effort on anybody's part and no evidence of effective results.

The rationing system continues to be snarled up, the factories are still idle, reconversion is proceeding only at a trickle, not even the debris has been cleaned up from the bombed out areas although there are plenty of people with time enough to stand in long queues to get into the theaters. Where is the trouble; where is the bottleneck; what is the matter?

Until a few weeks ago, it was the stock excuse to say that nothing could be done until the Allied authorities had made clear just what economic activities Japan would be allowed to carry on. But that excuse no longer holds, for the Allied authorities have made it abundantly clear that Japan is free to produce everything except certain specified items directly concerned with the capacity to wage war. Even factories formerly producing such prohibited items are permitted, upon proper application, to reconvert to peacetime functions. In fact, not only are the Allied authorities permitting Japan to carry on all essential peacetime productive activities, but they are vigorously urging and encouraging the Japanese to do everything possible to revive the national economy. In the significant Directive No. 3 of September 22, the Supreme Allied Headquarters has specifically ordered the Japanese Government: "You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumers' goods." In another directive the Supreme Allied Headquarters has indicated its willingness to permit certain necessary imports if the Japanese will get to work to produce goods suitable for export to pay for these imports. The means of salvation are therefore at hand if Japan will only promptly make use of them. Why, then, the delay?

The reasons may be many and understandable, to be sure. There is the natural psychological and emotional let-down after the war. There is the tremendous dislocation and disorganization of every governmental and business office consequent upon the sudden ending of the war. The physical and mechanical facilities for doing work have been damaged to an almost unbelievable extent. All government and private enterprises have been so minutely controlled and directed by the military for so long that they have lost the ability to function on their own initiative, now that the military control has been suddenly removed. The captains of industry are so busy trying to arrange their affairs so as to prove that they are not war criminals that they have little time to devote to starting up peacetime production. And even without all of these things, the standard of efficiency in Japan was never as high as in most Western countries.

But even these reasons do not provide the entire explanation. After all, business men are always anxious to jump any opportunity which offers the chance of making some profit. There are plenty of workers who are anxious to get back to almost any kind of a paying job. The desire to work is not altogether lacking, by any means. What is preventing the country from moving back more rapidly into peacetime production?

The chief fault must be attributed to the Government. All productive activity was so centralized under the Government and so thoroughly controlled by the Government that it is proving to be a herculean task to switch over to a more natural economic organization. Where government controls have been relinquished, they have been done in such a haphazard manner as to leave only confusion and chaos. But in too many fields of activity, the government controls have not yet been removed. It is impossible for industrialists to get credit, or for producers to get allocations of materials which are still controlled by the Government, or for distributors to get clearance permits without still going through an astonishing maze of red tape.

And the government offices, manned by bureaucrats who have no practical experience in business or industry, who are more interested in their own promotions and assignments than in getting things done, who are shifted from one post to another with each change in the Cabinet, who are perennially engaged in inter-office politics and intrigues, are so tangled up in their own red tape that they cannot move except at a snail's pace. Conflicting jurisdictions, overlapping authority, infinite division of responsibility, complicated procedures, the necessity of getting a dozen stamps and seals on every letter and every form, numberless inflexible rules and regulations, and just sheer incompetence make the Government an almost hopeless mess. Yet it is this Government which still has industry so tied up with official controls that no activity can be taken without official permit.

This is a situation which has long been the subject of bitter public criticism. This is the situation which definitely contributed to the losing of the war and will contribute to the losing of the peace if it is not corrected immediately. The drastic reform of the administrative machinery is needed if the nation is not to be strangled by its own Government. This is the outstanding problem of the moment which the new Shidehara Cabinet should immediately take up.

SHINTO SCHOOL DISCUSSED

Reforms Are Intended for University By Educators

Much attention is now being concentrated upon the attitude of the Education Ministry in the treatment of the Jingu Kokugakukan University at Ujiyamada, a Shinto university, which was established with the aim of studying Japanese ethics and literature, according to the Mainichi.

It is learned thus far that the Ministry is intending to change the name of the Jingu Kokugakukan University or transfer the institute from government management to private ownership with corporation status to further the study of the national literature.

While under the present government control, a revision of the policies of the university is also under consideration to permit Western culture into the curriculum. In line with these policies, the drafting of definite plans was requested by the Ministry authorities. Acting University President Komatsu was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on October 16 to present the future plan.

Given Music School Post

Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, Director of the School Education Bureau of the Education Ministry, has been appointed acting principal of the Tokyo Academy of Music succeeding Kaju Norisugi who was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced by the Education Ministry on Monday.

A LIBERAL LEADER WHO GUIDED JAPAN ON ROAD TO DEMOCRACY

Spirit of Progressive Movement Taught By Fukuzawa Apparently Forgotten After Forty Years

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

II

"In the education of the East, so often saturated with Confucian teaching, I find two points lacking; the lack of studies in 'number and reason' in material culture, and the lack of the idea of independence in the spiritual culture. But in the West, I think, I see why their statesmen are successful in managing their national affairs, and the businessmen in theirs, and the people generally ardent in their patriotism and keen in their family circles.

"I regret that in our country I have to acknowledge that people are not formed in these two principles, though I believe no one can escape the laws of 'number and reason,' nor can anyone depend on anything but the doctrine of independence as long as nations are to exist and mankind is to thrive. Japan could not assert herself among the great nations of the world wthout full recognition and practice of these two principles. And so I reasoned that Chinese philosophy as the root of education was responsible for our obvious shortcomings. With this as the fundamental theory of education, I began instructing young men in the field fo 'number and reason.' And though lacking both funds and equipment, I did what I could in teaching the rudiments of sciences. On the other hand, I always took the opportunity in public speech, in my writings and in casual conversations, to advocate my doctrine of independence. I also tried in many ways to demonstrate the theory in my actual life."

The great spirit of the progressive movement fostered by the forerunners of the Restoration and the great principle of education taught by the educators, such as Fukuzawa, among the leaders of the early Meiji years, were apparently forgotten after the lapse of some 40 years following his death, for our nation was led heading into an impossible war, forgetting the teachings of Fukuzawa that a man should find his faith in indpedence and self-respect Under the impression that anachronistic medieval ideas depend on divine assistance, venture on great risk and gambling, and of not fearing God but trusting in his divine aid, resulted in our national defeat. We are ashamead before the great wisdom and spiritual insight of the forerunners of the Meiji Era. Thus, we are forced to recognize the great achievement which men like Fukuzawa left for our nation's cultural history.

His words of wisdom are spiritual food for our people who must make a deep reflection. Fukuzawa's stress on utility and practical wisdom led some of his contemporaries to criticize him as a believer in the power of money; but these persons would be ashamed of their error, if they were alive today. Fukuzawa never overlooked the most trifling things in daily life to demonstrate his theory and principle of human life. His great energetic life and sincere desire to assist the people enabled him to exercise strict attention to all opportunities to present and explain his valuable doctrine.

Discourages Bowing

In his autobiography, he explained how he abolished the customs of bowing by smashing the formality of Confusian teaching. He said:

"Naturally I would meet students a countless number of times as I came and went. Every time I meet them, they paused and bowed low to the floor. This became a nuisance after a while, for each time they bowed—and new students were particularly active—I had to return the salute. I asked the members of the staff one day whether or not they were also annoyed by this bowing. They unanimously agreed that it was a nuisance. 'Very well,' I said 'I will put up an announcement to stop it.' So the following bulletin was posted on the wall: 'Politeness is encouraged in this school. Roughess and disregard of others, towards older persons or among fellow-students, are prohibited. It is, however, a useless practice for students to bow to teachers and their seniors in the hallways or other busy places in the school precincts. It will be sufficient to nod. It is not in accord with the morals of the scholar to waste time in useless etiquette. This announcement is made for the benefit of every member of the school.'

"This may sound as if we were encouraging unmannerliness among the young men. But it was not so by any means. The Japanese people had lived under oppressive social restrictions for centuries and had acquired the habit of passive obedience. In directing these people into a more active life, the injunction against bowing was one step. I am sure the effect was noticeable."

This trifling incident may indicate how difficult it was to break the feudal mode of life at that time and thereby do away with the various evil practices of the medieval times. The incident also reveals the ardent desire of Fukuzawa who attempted to infuse the spirit of progress in every corner of daily life.

We have already noted Fukuzawa's belief in the democratic principle of human equality. He also asserted an equality between the sexes. In 'The Moral Code' which he announced in 1900. He said:

"The custom of regarding women as the inferiors of men is a vicious relic of barbarism. Men and women of any enlightened country must treat and love each other on a basis of equality, so that each may develop his or her independence and self-respect."

His idea of sex equality was a natural outcome of his progressive view of human life, but his assertion was considered as going too far from the then prevailing social standard. In order to break the medieval idea of the inequality of sexes, he wrote two books; namely "A Criticism of the Great Learning for Women" and "The New and Great Learning for Women." He made a direct challenge to the ideas of Confucian scholar, Ekken Kaibara (1629-1715), who was considered a great educator of the Confucian classics during the middle period of the Tokugawa regime. His work on sexes were the most authoritative work on the subject during the feudal times. By launching a relentless attack on the established idea of sexes, Fukuzawa tried to elevate the position of the women and display the spirit of the new age. Kaibara's "Great Learning for Women" and Fukuzawa's "The New and Great Learning for Women," represent the two opposing views of sex morality, the one asserting men's superior position over that of women and the other upholding an equality of the two sexes. However, despite the strenuous efforts of Fukuzawa along this line, there still persists among the conservative people of Japan an idea of inferiority of women, as a relic of our medievalism.

Criticizes Kaibara

Fukuzawa pointed out Kaibara's one-sided elucidation of women's faults as due to Confucian bias against women. He said:

"The writer of "Great Learning for Women is a scholar of great fame but he cannot free himself from the error of respecting men and of disrespecting women because he argues everything from the Chinese standpoint. . . . The author of "The Great Learning for Women" has said that the sages have taught that once women are married they should remain in the homes of their husbands since the woman's permanent home is her husband's home."

Fukuzawa pointed out that Kaibara gave seven reasons for divorcing women by men and said:

"Various arguments may be advanced but after all what is intended is to allowed men to divorce their wives at will by restricting the rights of women and making their movement unfree. 'The Great Learning for Women' has been regarded as a treasure book of society since olden times and has been used as a text-book in general education and particularly in instructing women. The more women become depressed in their spirit as a result of such a teaching, the more convenient it will be for men. There are many men who uphold 'The Great Learning for Women' from their selfish motives."

Fukuzawa, thus, severely criticized the selfish attitude of men towards women in restricting the liberty of the latter for their own benefits.

"The Great Learning for Women" teaches that women should regard their husbands as if they were their lords and never hold them lightly or in contempt as well as be absolutely obedient to them. It even goes to the length of stating that "women should consider their husband a Heaven and should avoid receiving heavenly punishment because of their disobedience to them." These points are severely denounced by Fukuzawa as being extreme cases of contempt for women in the Oriental medieval conception of women's position.

Fukuzawa stated:

"Women are simple slaves of men. I cannot find any fitting word to criticize such a statement as equating husbands with Heaven. If husbands are to be regarded as Heaven by their wives, the latter should be regarded as deities by the former. If one should say that wives should avoid heavenly punishment because of their disobedience to their busbands, I might say that husbands should avoid divine punishment because of their cruel treatment of their wives."

Fukuzawa made further scathing criticisms of Kaibara's warning against women being jealous of their husbands' acts. He said:

"Living together in one home for a man and woman is due to their matrimonial contract. If therefore, one party to this contract should become licentious in disregard of the contract and thereby exclude the other party, such an act will be tantamount to cruelty and contempt on the other party. When a husband should allow himself to become licentious, it is the right and duty of his wife to censure him. The author of 'The Great Learning for Women' considers such an action on the part of a woman as a sign of jealousy, but I consider it as an act of self-defense on the part of the wife. I urge all wives to be active in spirit in making protest to their husbands when the latter should break the matrimonial contract through immoral acts.

"The author of the same book also says that when a woman should commit an act of immorality, she should be divorced by her husband. On the other hand the author says that when a husband commits a similar immoral act, his wife should not show her anger or resentment but be careful not to be abandoned by him. We are certainly astonished by the brazen bias and injustice of the author. The author after all does not realize the great weight of matrimonial contract between men and women and in consequence he does not know the rights of women. He considers women as men's property and that is why he stresses on the absolute obedience of women to their husbands. He wants to see women overlook the immoral acts of their husbands and this is why he intimidates women by the use of the word 'jealousy' in his attempt to forestall the use of rights by women. One may attempt to deceive society by the reckless use of such a word as 'jealousy' against the position of wives, but they cannot by any means disregard human rights.

Regrets Passiveness

"The custom of regarding men as superior to women has a long history so that it has become a habit with most people and the rights of women are apt to be forgotten it is a pity to see so many women oblivious of their matrimonial rights and content with their humiliating and plightful position. They have been taught from their childhood days at home to be absolutely obedient to their future husbands and have been placed under the heavy weight of social customs, so that their spirits have become depressed. They are told not to be jealous of their husbands' acts and guard against even a sign of jealousy and thus they have come to permit their husbands to be licentious with increasing impunity.

"Our women have forgotten their matrimonial contract and have abandoned their rights arising from this contract and are permitting themselves to sink in a depth of mental depression. This is not only disadvantageous to women themselves but will prove disastrous to posterity because of the direct and indirect effects of men's immorality, which will further prove a cause of destruction for the family itself. Thus, the mistress of a home is duty-bound to assert her right not only in her own interest but also for the sake of her home to prevent the outrages of her husband.

"If husbands are allowed to act as they will while their wives are strictly obedient to them under all circumstances, wives will be only showing a mental state of slaves despite their gentleness and their virtue of obedience. The relationship betwen a husband and wife is not that of between the sovereign and subjects. I am utterly opposed to the treatment of any one of the parties to a matrimonial contract as a slave.

"In politics, it is said that even when master does not act as master should act, the subjects should act as subjects should. Similarly, it is held in domestic life that even when husbands do not act as husbands should act, their wives should act as they should. This one-sided moral precept has forced women to adapt themselves to our feudal social order and to contribute to the maintenance of this order. The author of 'The Great Learning for Women' wrote his work under such a social environment. Outrageous as his contentions are in our eyes today, they were not so at the time of their writing."

Fukuzawa explained that the teachings of women 200 years ago cannot be allowed to prevail in the present time. Now, even in our own time there are not many leaders whose views on domestic relations and sex equality are so during as those of Fukuzawa.

His expressions conclusively reveal his ideas as a social reformer whose life was dedicated to breaking up the feudal customs and ideas. His progressive ideas are best shown in his vindication of women's rights and sex equality.

(End)

Horse Meat for Tokyoites

Through the request of the Horse Bureau, the Hokkaido Government will send 2,000 heads of specially selected horses of the Japan Horse Association to the metropolis. For transportation reasons, the meat will be cut up and 45,000 kan sent by the end of the year.

Kyushu Teidai Head Quits

The Education Ministry on Tuesday announced that Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, President of Kyushu Imperial University, has been relieved of his post at his own request.

DISMISSAL OF DIET MEMBERS IS TERMED PRIME NECESSITY

Sense of False National Unity Created By Tojo's Clique Should Be Broken Down

By TAI SEKIGUCHI

I

In order to carry out the democratic administration of the nation, it is necessary to dismiss the present members of the Imperial Diet who were elected under the influence of the military clique, General Tojo's cabinet. Great was the interference in the elecions in the name of assisting the Throne. It is absolutely necessary that false national unity created by such method must be broken down. The proposed reform of the House of Peers would be of no value unless it is based on the proper reform of the House of Representatives.

Thus, it is recognized that the House should be dissolved as quickly as possible. However, it is said that it cannot be carried out under the election law now in force. It would be difficult to hold such an election by leaving the election law as it is. But the matter would be questionable if one should contend that no general election could be held unless the election law be properly reformed. The truth is, however, that the election law must be revised as speedily as possible beacuse it is imperative that a general election be held.

Let us then study what part of the existing election law should be revised so that we might be able to hold a successful general election. There are many difficulties existing under the present condition. There are many millions of people whose homes have been lost by the war: many have changed their domiciles; some of the registration books have been burned and there will be much difficulty in making new ones. There are not a sufficient number of halls where campaign speeches may be made. Publicity campaign will also be difficult because it is almost impossible to get paper and printing service. As speech-making and distributing written statements of political opinion are considered as the two principal methods of election campaign, it may be said that it would be well nigh impossible to hold a new election under the existing election law. At least it will be necessary to adopt some convenient method to facilitate the election. But if some portion of the election law is revised it will inevitably affect the other parts and this will create a new problem. The actual problem of removing the obstacles standing in the way of a truthful expression of the people's will through elections will be at once complex and difficult of solution. This must not, however, be held as an excuse for the needed reform of the present election law.

Revision Is Inevitable

The movement of the people makes the revision of the population allotment for the election districts inevitable. The allotment of a single member of the House of Representative for every 120,000 population has been made by taking the national census of 1920 as the base. But even as early as 1930 the population of the fifth and sixth election district in Tokyo had a population of something like 300,000 each. On the other hand, the population of the fourth election district in the same city had been reduced to 100,000 in the same year. Since both the big cities and the new ones have been phenomenally expanded, the population allotment for the election districts should have been revised more than 10 years ago. But no action has been taken because of its dire effects on the interests of the members of the House. The existing middle-size election district was a product of political intrigue at the time of the existence of the three political parties during the constitution-protection movement.

Shall we adopt the small election district system or the large election district? If we should adopt the large election district system, shall we take each prefecture as a unit? Some favor the adoption of the system of a single election district system, while others are in favor of a proportional representation system. The last named offers a subject for heated discussion.

The adoption of the system of taking each prefecture as an election district was tried in 1900. Under this system, the prefectural governor assumes the position of the chairman of the elecion campaign and thus becomes a plaintiff in election law suits, as it were. It is anticipated that this system will be eventually adopted.

The number of the members of the Lower House becomes an issue, but there is no fixed logical reason for any definite number, so that it seems wise not to mention this problem too much and to leave the present as it is. The existence of small voting districts and the establishment of many polls will prove convenient for the voters. This will be particularly so, at present, when there are so many communication difficulties and inconveniences. This is especially true because only a few ward offices, village and town offices and schools, were not destroyed by war.

All villages, towns and cities are investigating and making a list of the persons eligible for voting under its jurisdiction as of September 15 each year; those qualified are persons who have continuously resided within such a village, town or city for six months or more. The list of qualified voters is made by October 31 each year. But this residence qualification has been recently abolished by an urgent Imperial ordinance. The problem of unqualified voters should be better waived because of the negligible number involved. There are about 7,000 persons who are declared legally incompetent, and an equal number of persons who are dependent on public charge including ex-convicts. Mixing of such a small number among the total of 13,000,000 voters will prove most insignificant. Much time is usually wasted in investigating such unqualified persons and this is one reason why so much time is spent in making the list of voters. The provision regarding unqualified voters should be abolished by an imperial ordinance promulgated so that the list of voters can be made simply.

The expansion of the franchise is undoubtedly an important problem. Both the lowering of the voting age and women suffrage are big issues. But these questions cannot be solved in time for the next election because of the time required in making the list of voters and the general election cannot be postponed until the election law is fundamentally revised. Moreover, the present House of Representatives was elected during the Tojo Cabinet in order to wage the Asia War, and for this reason it is neither suitable nor qualified to handle such big problems. Such basic problems must not be settled at the arbitrary will of the Government; on the contrary, they must be presented before the voters as the subjects for the election campaign and their will must be represented by the new members of the House of Representatives.

Many Reforms Needed

The coming general election must be held on the platform of the parliamentary reform consisting of the revision of the election law, the reform of the House of Peers and the House of Representative laws. Thus, it is necessary for the coming session of the House of Representatives to resolve for the revision of the election law and to deliberate on various which are to be the basis of the coming basic revision of the election law, thereby enlightening the voters regarding this problem. Nor should the matter be limited to the revision of the election law. The period of the Diet is another serious problem. If the present period of three months is continued, the Diet will inevitably degrade itself into a bureaucratic government. As to the proposed reform of the House of Peers, if its pivotal factor must be changed from the central position taken by the peers, a revision of the Constitution will become necessary. Since the House of Representatives has no right to participate in the revision of the law governing the House of Peers which requires the decision of the House of Peers itself, it will be noted that the responsibility of the Government is very grave.

As to woman suffrage, the Post-War Measures Women Committee has already resolved in favor of granting a franchise to all women above the age of 20. The right of becoming candidates for the members of the House of Representaties of all women above the age of 25 has also been resolved. The committee has also expressed its stand in favor of sex equality in the House of Peers and the prefeectural assemblies. Arguments in favor of lowering the age limit for voters to 20 and that of candidates for House to 25 were said to have been asked for some 20 years ago when the universal manhood suffrage was adopted. In many of the Occidental nations, too, the age of voters corresponds with the adult age in the Constitution, and there is no case in these countries of the age limit of 25 for voters and 30 for candidates as in our case.

No Argument Seen

There is no plausible theoretical argument against the lowering of the age limit. The Home Department objected some years ago the lowering of the age limits because if the voters' age is lowered to 20, some 3,000,000 voters will be added and if women are also added, the total become something like 23,000,000. Such a large number of voters will keep the Home Office officials too busy in supervising the general elections. This is the main reason for their objection to the lowering of the age limit. Moreover, at that time our political parties also objected because they, on their part, realized that the increased number of voters would make their election campaign much more difficult—which means that they will have to spend much largersums of money for "buying" votes.

(To Be Concluded)